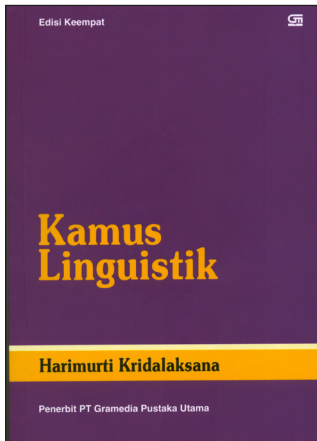


Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*. Fourth Editon. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008, li + 316 pp. [First edition 1982.] ISBN 978-979-22-3570-8. Price: IDR 49,500 (soft cover).



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Four decades ago, 1601 to be exact, Frederick de Houtman, sibling of Karel de Houtman who led the first Dutch merchant armada which arrived in Banten in 1596, was a prisoner of the Aceh Sultanate. During his imprisonment he attempted to compile a list of Malay vocabulary which consisted of many Arabic and Turkish vocabulary.

He was released from prison thanks to the diplomacy of Prince Mauriit's, son of William of Orange, envoy. On his return to the Netherlands, his list of vocabulary and sentences was published in the form of a dictionary under the long title of *Spraeck ende woord-boeck inde Maleysche end Madagaskarsche talen met vele Arabische ende Turcksche woorden*. It is the first and oldest Malay (Indonesian)-Dutch dictionary and is written in the form of a list of vocabulary and dialogues. It is the pioneer of all the current modern dictionaries. The following, a dialogue between David and Abraham, is an illustration from the dictionary:

D (David): *Syt ghegroet Abraham*
A (Abraham): *Ende van gelijcke David.*
D: *Van waer ghy so vroech gegat?*
A: *Ick come van de markt*

D: *Esalemalekom Ebrahim.*
A: *Malekom selam Daoet*
D: *Derry manna datan pagi hari?*
A: *Beta datan derry pakan.*

The interesting thing in this dictionary is the use of two different letters, the Dutch words are written in Gothic letters and the Malay words in Latin (Roman) letters. Almost a century before this, an attempt had been made by Europeans to make a similar dictionary. In 1521, an Italian geographer and cartographer, Antonio Pigafetta, had joined the voyage around the world of Ferdinand Magellan of Spain and had written 446 Italian-Malay entries in his book entitled *Vocabuli de questi de populi mori* 'Word list of the Moro nations' (p. 193).

During the four centuries of Indonesian-Dutch relations, many attempts have been made to compile Dutch-Indonesian and Indonesian-Dutch dictionaries. One famous dictionary compiler was Hillebrands Cornelius Klinkert (1829-1913) who compiled the Dutch-Malay dictionary *Nieuw-Nederlandsch-Maleisch woordenboek* (1885) and the Malay-Dutch dictionary *Nieuw Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek* (1893). Nearly all Dutch-Indonesian and Indonesian-Dutch dictionary compilers were Dutch with the exception

of Poerwadarminta who compiled an Indonesian – Dutch dictionary with A. Teeuw (1950). Susi Moeimam, the first Indonesian lexicographer to be involved in the compilation of a complete Dutch – Indonesian dictionary, together with Hein Steinhauer, completed the great work of the compilation of the *Nederlands-Indonesisch woordenboek* in 2004 (for productive use) and 2005 (for receptive use). This dictionary is currently often used as a work of reference by many institutions and private persons in Indonesia in order to understand Dutch texts.

This review focuses on a specific dictionary, which is the fourth edition of the *Kamus Linguistik* published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. For language researchers in various universities at various educational levels in Indonesia, this dictionary is very familiar. If a student needed to find the meaning of a linguistic term in a foreign language, she or he would always be haunted by the question whether or not a corresponding term existed in Indonesian. The expertise of the compiler of this dictionary, Harimurti Kridalaksana, in Indonesian linguistics is acclaimed by local as well as by overseas experts. Born in 1939 in Ungaran, Central Java, he obtained his undergraduate degree in 1963 and twenty-four years later, in 1987, he received his doctorate degree in literature from the University of Indonesia. As a resident professor at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia, he is also honorary professor at the Gadjah Mada University, the State University of Jakarta, and the State University of Yogyakarta. He is also guest professor at the Instituto Universitario Orientale, Napoli (Italy), the Johann Wolfgang von Goethe University, Frankfurt (Germany), the Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), the University of Malaya and University Putera Malaysia, the University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei, and the Annamallai University, India (pp. 315-316).

Besides mainly containing terms in linguistics, this dictionary also presents a short history and the works of large number of language experts starting from Aristoteles (384-322 BC), a Greek language expert and philosopher, up to E.M. Uhlenbeck (1913-2003), the most influential scholar in the analysis of Javanese in the international world. Uhlenbeck's dissertation *De structuur van het Javaanse morpheem* (1949) is an application of the phonology theory of the Prague School in the analysis of Javanese. His bibliography *A critical survey of studies in the languages of Java and Madura* (1964) is a very useful means of assistance in studies on Old Javanese, New Javanese, Sundanese, and Maduranese for scholarly works that were published until the 1960s (p. 249).

Twenty of the mentioned experts focused on languages in Indonesia such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Makassarese, and a variety of other languages. Another expert K.F. Holle (1829-1896), a tea plantation administrator, wrote a lot on Sundanese. He compiled the *Blanco woordenlijst uitgegeven op last der regering van Ned.-Indië ten behoeve van taalvorschers in den Ned.-Indische archipel* (1894), a linguistic questionnaire broadly used in this country prior to independence to compile inventories of languages in

Indonesia. Another famous work by his hand is the *Tabel van Oud-en Nieuw Indische alphabetten, bijdrage tot de palaeographie van Nederlandsch-Indië* (1883) (p. 85).

Ten of these twenty linguists, were indigeneous language experts, among others Raja Ali Haji bin Raja Ahmad, a poet from Riau who wrote the *Kitab pengetahuan bahasa* (1858), Sutan Takdir Alisyahbana, Daeng Kanduruan Ardiwinata, Al Khalil Ibn Achmad, Ki Padmo-soesastro, Poerwadarminto, Raden Ngabei Ranggawarsita, Koewatin Sasrasoeganda, Za'ba (Zainal Abidin bin Ahmad) and Sutan Muhammad Zain. Among these 10 linguists is a very famous and influential lexicographer and also literary man is Wilfridus Josef Sabarija Poerwadarminta (1903-1968). His book *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia* (first edition in 1953) is the most outstanding dictionary in Indonesia. His works include romances, drama, poems, short stories, instructional books on Old Javanese, a Javanese dictionary, instructional books on Japanese, and a Dutch dictionary. Besides his big dictionary, there is his small dictionary entitled *Logat kecil Bahasa Indonesia* (p. 196).

Apart from presenting an important diagram of script genealogy on page xxii, the *Kamus Linguistik* also contains a definition of various scripts, beginning with the meaning of script itself, alphabetic script, Arabic script, Aramean script, Brahmi script, Choson Muntcha script (South Korea), Dewanagari script, etcetera up to Greek script which all totals 38 scripts (pp. 5-8). This is what distinguishes this dictionary from other linguistic dictionaries, like *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics* by David Chrystal (1997) which is often used as a work of reference by language researchers.

Kamus Linguistik contains international linguistic concepts in Indonesian which have been translated from the English, while the original English terms have also been included, from the most elementary up to the most recent such as *ujaran* (utterance) and *bunyi* (sound) till the term *gramatika leksikal fungsional* (functional lexical grammar) and *paradigma kognitif* (cognitive paradigm). On the other hand, international linguistic concepts such as *Abstand*, *Ausbau*, *langage*, *langue*, *parole*, *pars pro toto*, *totem pro parte*, *pluralis maiestatis*, *bahuwrihi*, *tatpuruṣa*, *Umlaut*, are not translated into Indonesian. Similarly, terms such as *bahasa gaul*, *unggah-ungguh*, *basa bagongan* (kedhaton language) (p. 30), *kecap anteuran* (Sundanese) onomatopoeia and exclamations (p. 114), *sor-singgil* in Balinese which means a 'system of language mode according to the relation between speakers, consisting of *basa kasar*, *basa alus*, *basa singgil*, *basa ipun*, in line with the Javanese *unggah-ungguh*, *undak-usuk* (p. 225) which are included only in the source language. It should also be noted that the word entries in this dictionary derive from suggestions from various informants who generously shared them with the author and from scores of scientific works from encyclopedias up to contemporary scientific articles.

Kamus Linguistik contains more than 3000 terms from linguistic theory, descriptive linguistics, comparative historical linguistics, phonetics, stylistics, ethnolinguistics, philology, semiotics, epigraphy, palaeography, language teaching, translation, lexicography, language development, and the history

of linguistics. The target readers or users are those interested in linguistics, from a beginner's level to, at least, university graduates.

Nearly all participants of phonology and phonetics have difficulties in drawing the articulation cross section or the articulation members and vocal and phoneme distribution in the Indonesian language. The articulation cross-section in pronouncing Indonesian is clearly drawn in the introduction on page xviii-xxi. Readers who want to learn about the history and the development of script can read this on page xxii-xxviii with further explanations on pages 5-8. World language terms in Indonesian can be found on page xxxiv-xliv.

Indonesia consists of 17,000 large and small islands inhabited by various ethnic groups and has hundreds of languages. This dictionary divides the languages in Indonesia into 16 groups and 100 sub-groups for the Malay Polynesian languages. At the moment, various language groups have not yet been subdivided into sub-groups either because they have not yet been studied. An example in this dictionary is the Tomini language group in Sulawesi, and Banggai in East Nusa Tenggara. The Papuan languages have not yet been identified either as a group or as a sub-groups, and it is a challenge for language researchers to conduct studies in this area.

Although quite a large number of experts have been included in the book, some have not. For instance, Charles Sanders Peirce (1834-1914), a semiotic expert who was very influential in language studies, is not mentioned. Although they have never met, he lived in the same era as Ferdinand de Saussure, a famous structuralist figure, because the previous lived in the USA whereas the latter lived in Europe. For unclear reasons, the Indonesian lexicographer, Wojowasito (1921-1985), who was very productive and compiled a Dutch-Indonesian and an English Indonesian dictionary, is not mentioned in this dictionary. The short biographies, according to the author, only mentions those who have passed away. Wojowasito, who has produced 18 works in the domain of dictionaries, has died quite a while ago so there should have been no reason not to mention him in this dictionary.

Another person who is worth mentioning is Poerbatjaraka (1884-1964). He is an expert on Javanese language and literature and has played a prominent role in the decision to turn Indonesian into the state language in the 1945 Constitution. Another person who is worth mentioning is Th.G.Th. Pigeaud (1899-1988), a Javanese language expert. He wrote the *Javaans-Nederlands handwoordenboek* (1938) of which the latest updated version was printed in 2007. This dictionary was used by Poerwadarminta as a basic for compiling his book *Baoesastra Djawa* (1939). Another important person in the study of languages of Sumatra, Java and Bali not mentioned is Herman Neubronner van der Tuuk (1824-1894). As a language expert he was very productive and has written a Batak Dictionary, and an Old-Javanese -Balinese-Dutch Dictionary.

Maybe these inputs can be considered in a next edition. Apart from all these minor flaws, the *Kamus Linguistik* should be read, not only by language researchers but by anyone who is interested in and wishes to broaden his horizon in the domain of Indonesian languages and cultures.